

The exactly solvable spin Sutherland model of B_N type and its related spin chain

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Abstract

We compute the spectrum of the $\mathfrak{su}(m)$ spin Sutherland model of B_N type, including the exact degeneracy of all energy levels. By studying the large coupling constant limit of this model and of its scalar counterpart, we evaluate the partition function of their associated spin chain of Haldane–Shastry type in closed form. With the help of the formula for the partition function thus obtained we study the chain’s spectrum, showing that it cannot be obtained as a limiting case of its BC_N counterpart. The structure of the partition function also suggests that the spectrum of the Haldane–Shastry spin chain of B_N type is equivalent to that of a suitable vertex model, as is the case for its A_{N-1} counterpart, and that the density of its eigenvalues is normally distributed when the number of sites N tends to infinity. We analyze this last conjecture numerically using again the explicit formula for the partition function, and check its validity for several values of N and m .

Keywords: Calogero–Sutherland spin models, Haldane–Shastry spin chains, Dunkl operators

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1. Introduction

The study of quantum integrable systems with dynamical degrees of freedom exhibiting long-range interactions had its origin in F. Calogero’s celebrated 1971 paper [1], where the spectrum of an N -particle system on the line with two-body interactions inversely proportional to the square of the distance and subject to a confining harmonic potential was exactly computed. An exactly solvable trigonometric variant of this model was introduced by Sutherland soon afterwards [2, 3]. The particles in this model move on a circle, with two-body interactions proportional to the inverse square of their chord distances. Both of these integrable models can be substantially generalized by exploiting their connection with classical root systems, uncovered by Olshanetsky and Perelomov [4]. More precisely, these authors noted that both the Calogero and Sutherland models are closely related to the A_{N-1} root system, and constructed generalizations of these models associated with any (extended) root system.

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In a parallel development, Haldane and Shastry independently found an exactly solvable quantum spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ chain with long-range interactions [5, 6]. The lattice sites of this $\text{su}(2)$ Haldane–Shastry (HS) spin chain are equally spaced on a circle, all spins interacting with one another through pairwise exchange interactions inversely proportional to the square of their chord distances. A close relation between the HS chain with $\text{su}(m)$ spin degrees of freedom and the $\text{su}(m)$ spin version of the Sutherland model [7–9] was subsequently established using the so-called “freezing trick” [10, 11]. More precisely, it was found that in the strong coupling limit the particles in the spin Sutherland model “freeze” at the coordinates of the equilibrium position of the scalar part of the potential, and the dynamical and spin degrees of freedom decouple. The equilibrium coordinates coincide with the equally spaced lattice points of the HS spin chain, so that the decoupled spin degrees of freedom are governed by the Hamiltonian of the $\text{su}(m)$ HS model. Moreover, in this freezing limit the conserved quantities of the spin Sutherland model immediately yield those of the HS spin chain, thereby explaining its complete integrability. The application of the freezing trick to the rational Calogero model with spin degrees of freedom also led to a new integrable spin chain with long-range interactions [10]. The sites of this chain — commonly known in the literature as the Polychronakos or Polychronakos–Frahm (PF) spin chain — are unequally spaced on a line, and in fact coincide with the zeros of the Hermite polynomial of degree N [12]. The exact partition functions of both the PF and HS spin chains have been exactly computed by applying the freezing trick [13, 14].

Over the years, exactly solvable and integrable one-dimensional quantum many-body systems with long-range interactions have attracted a great deal of attention in both the physics and the mathematics literature. In particular, this type of systems have appeared as paradigms of various condensed matter systems exhibiting generalized exclusion statistics [15–17], the quantum Hall effect [18], and quantum electric transport phenomena [19, 20]. More recently, quantum integrable spin chains with long-range interactions have played a key role in calculating higher-loop effects in the spectra of trace operators of planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang–Mills theory [21–24]. In the mathematics literature, this type of systems has been found to be relevant in different fields such as random matrix theory [25], multivariate orthogonal polynomials and Dunkl operators [26–29], and Yangian quantum groups [30–33].

Spin generalizations of the BC_N Calogero–Sutherland model have been extensively studied in the last few years, and various properties of their related spin chains of HS type have been analyzed with the help of the freezing trick [34–41]. Among the other classical root systems, the exceptional ones are comparatively less interesting in this context, since their associated models consist of at most 8 particles. On the other hand, although the B_N , C_N and D_N scalar Calogero–Sutherland models have been studied in the literature [42, 43], their spin versions have been largely ignored. Recently, however, the D_N spin Calogero [44] and Sutherland [45] models, as well as their associated spin chains, were studied by the present authors and shown to be nontrivial reductions of their BC_N counterparts.

More precisely, consider the Hamiltonian of the $\text{su}(m)$ spin Sutherland model of BC_N

type [35, 39]

$$H^{(\text{BC})} = - \sum_i \partial_{x_i}^2 + a \sum_{i \neq j} [\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- (a - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+ (a - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij})] \\ + b \sum_i \sin^{-2} x_i (b - \epsilon' S_i) + b' \sum_i \cos^{-2} x_i (b' - \epsilon' S_i), \quad (1)$$

where the sums run from 1 to N (as always hereafter, unless otherwise stated), $a, b, b' > 1/2$, $\epsilon, \epsilon' = \pm 1$, and $x_{ij}^\pm \equiv x_i \pm x_j$. The operators S_{ij} and S_i in the above Hamiltonian act on the finite-dimensional Hilbert space

$$\Sigma = \left\langle |s_1, \dots, s_N\rangle \mid s_i = -M, -M+1, \dots, M \right\rangle, \quad M \equiv \frac{m-1}{2} \in \frac{\mathbb{N}}{2}, \quad (2)$$

associated with the particles' internal degrees of freedom, as follows:

$$S_{ij}|s_1, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_j, \dots, s_N\rangle = |s_1, \dots, s_j, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_N\rangle, \\ S_i|s_1, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_N\rangle = |s_1, \dots, -s_i, \dots, s_N\rangle, \quad (3)$$

and we have also used the customary notation $\tilde{S}_{ij} = S_i S_j S_{ij}$. If the values of the coupling constants b and b' in Eq. (1) are chosen as indicated in Table 1, one obtains $\text{su}(m)$ spin Sutherland models related to the B_N , C_N and D_N root systems.

| Parameters | Root system |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| $b > \frac{1}{2}, b' = 0$ | B_N |
| $b = b' > \frac{1}{2}$ | C_N |
| $b = b' = 0$ | D_N |

Table 1: $\text{su}(m)$ Sutherland models of B_N , C_N , and D_N types

Since (for instance) the Hamiltonian of the D_N -type $\text{su}(m)$ spin Sutherland model is obtained by formally setting $b = b' = 0$ in its BC_N counterpart, one may naively think that all physically relevant properties of this D_N -type model can also be derived from their corresponding BC_N analogs by simply taking the $(b, b') \rightarrow 0$ limit. However, the explicit computation of the spectrum of the model recently performed by the authors shows that this is actually not the case [45] (a similar conclusion is reached when comparing the spectra of the BC_N and D_N Calogero models [44].) As a matter of fact, the spectrum of the D_N -type spin Sutherland model cannot be obtained from its BC_N counterpart [39] through any simple limiting procedure for the following two reasons. First of all, the Weyl-invariant extended configuration space of the D_N model—which turns out to be the N -dimensional generalization of a rhombic dodecahedron—does not coincide with that of the BC_N model, which is simply a hypercube. As a consequence, the (scaled) Fourier basis of the Hilbert space of the BC_N model's auxiliary operator no longer spans a complete set of the Hilbert space of the corresponding operator for the D_N model. Secondly, while in the BC_N case only one projector of either positive or negative chirality is needed to construct the Hilbert space of the model from that of its auxiliary

operator, two projectors of BC_N type with opposite chiralities are simultaneously needed in order to perform a similar construction for the D_N model. Due to these two reasons, the Hilbert space of the D_N spin model consists of *four* —and not one, as in the case of the BC_N spin model —different sectors, characterized by their chirality and parity under reflections of the particles' coordinates. This fundamental difference explains why the spectrum of the D_N -type spin Sutherland model is essentially different from that of its BC_N counterpart. It also accounts for the greater complexity of the partition function of the associated chain of D_N type [45] compared to its BC_N version [39].

Motivated by the nontrivial character of the D_N -type models, one can look for other similar reductions of the BC_N -type spin Sutherland model and their related spin chains. From the above remarks, it is clear that such nontrivial reductions can only be obtained when one or both of the parameters b and b' are equal to zero, since in that case the singularities of the Hamiltonian (1) at $x_i = k\pi$ and/or $x_i = (2k+1)\pi/2$ (with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$) disappear, so that the configuration space of the model differs from that of the general BC_N model. In other words, the only possible nontrivial reductions of (1) are the D_N model ($b = b' = 0$), the B_N one ($b > 1/2$ and $b' = 0$), and the model with $b = 0$ and $b' > 1/2$. The latter model, which is not associated with a root system, is nevertheless equivalent to the B_N model under the change of variables $x_i \mapsto x_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$. Thus, apart from the D_N model already studied in Ref. [45], the only new nontrivial reduction of the BC_N Sutherland model is the B_N one. The aim of this paper is precisely to study the B_N -type $\text{su}(m)$ spin Sutherland model and its related spin chain. At the level of the Hamiltonians, the B_N -type spin Sutherland model is also closely related to the D_N one, formally obtained by setting $b = 0$ in the B_N Hamiltonian. Nevertheless, our analysis will reveal that the spectrum of the B_N -type spin Sutherland model is essentially different from those of its BC_N and D_N counterparts. It should also be noted, in this respect, that the Sutherland C_N model is just a trivial reduction (i.e., a particular instance) of the general BC_N model (1), obtained from it by simply setting $b = b'$.

The organization of this paper is as follows. In Section 2 we define the Hamiltonians $H^{(\text{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\text{B})}$ of the spin and scalar Sutherland model of B_N type, respectively. By using the freezing trick, we then construct the Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}^{(\text{B})}$ of the associated spin chain of HS type. We show that the sites of this chain, defined as the coordinates of the (unique) equilibrium point of the scalar part of the spin Hamiltonian in the principal Weyl alcove of the B_N root system, can be expressed in terms of the roots of a suitable Jacobi polynomial. Using this characterization, we establish the precise relations between $\mathcal{H}^{(\text{B})}$ and the Hamiltonians of the HS spin chains associated with the BC_N and D_N root systems. It turns out that, unlike the case of the corresponding spin Sutherland models, $\mathcal{H}^{(\text{B})}$ *cannot* be obtained from the Hamiltonian of the BC_N -type HS spin chain by taking a suitable limit of its parameters. Section 3 is devoted to the computation of the spectra of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type and its scalar version. The main idea behind this computation is relating the Hamiltonians of these models to an auxiliary scalar operator H' , which is a sum of squares of commuting Dunkl operators of B_N type. Using this property, we explicitly show that H' is upper triangular in the non-orthonormal basis introduced in Ref. [45] for the D_N model. In this way one can compute the spectrum of the operator H' , which yields the spectra of both the scalar and spin Sutherland models of B_N by projecting onto suitable spaces. These results are used in Section 4 to compute the partition function of the HS spin chain of B_N type as the large coupling limit of

the quotient of the partition functions of the spin and scalar Sutherland models. Using the expression for the partition function of the B_N chain, we compare its spectrum with those of its BC_N and D_N counterparts for several values of the number of sites and internal degrees of freedom, verifying in this way that it is not a limiting case of the latter spectra.

2. Construction of the B_N -type HS spin chain

Our main aim in this section is to construct the B_N -type HS spin chain from its related spin Sutherland model by means of the freezing trick. To this end, let us first explicitly write down the Hamiltonian of the B_N -type spin Sutherland model as

$$H^{(B)} = - \sum_i \partial_{x_i}^2 + a \sum_{i \neq j} [\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- (a - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+ (a - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij})] + b \sum_i \sin^{-2} x_i (b - \epsilon' S_i), \quad (4)$$

where $a, b > 1/2$ and $\epsilon, \epsilon' = \pm 1$. The configuration space $A^{(B)}$ of the B_N model (4) is determined by the hard-core singularities of the Hamiltonian on the hyperplanes $x_i \pm x_j = k\pi$, $x_l = k\pi$ (with $i \neq j$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$). More precisely, we shall take $A^{(B)}$ as the open subset of \mathbb{R}^N defined by the inequalities

$$0 < x_i \pm x_j < \pi, \quad 1 \leq j < i \leq N; \quad 0 < x_l < \pi, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N. \quad (5)$$

It is straightforward to check that this set can be equivalently expressed as

$$A^{(B)} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N < \pi - x_{N-1}\}, \quad (6)$$

which is again the principal Weyl alcove of the B_N root system

$$\frac{1}{\pi} (\pm \mathbf{e}_i \pm \mathbf{e}_j), \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq N; \quad \pm \frac{1}{\pi} \mathbf{e}_l, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N. \quad (7)$$

Since all wavefunctions and their currents vanish on the boundaries of $A^{(B)}$, the Hamiltonian $H^{(B)}$ is naturally defined on some suitable dense subspace of the Hilbert space $L^2(A^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma$. Let us now put $b = \beta a$ (where $\beta > 0$) in Eq. (4) and decompose $H^{(B)}$ into two parts as

$$H^{(B)} = H_{\text{sc}}^{(B)} + 4a h(\mathbf{x}), \quad (8)$$

where

$$H_{\text{sc}}^{(B)} = - \sum_i \partial_{x_i}^2 + a(a-1) \sum_{i \neq j} [\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+] + \beta a(\beta a - 1) \sum_i \sin^{-2} x_i, \quad (9)$$

which contains only dynamical degrees of freedom, is the Hamiltonian of the scalar Sutherland model of B_N -type, whereas

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j} [\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- (1 - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+ (1 - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij})] + \frac{\beta}{4} \sum_i \sin^{-2} x_i (1 - \epsilon' S_i) \quad (10)$$

is a position-dependent multiplication operator featuring the spin degrees of freedom. For the purposes of applying the freezing trick, we consider the $a \rightarrow \infty$ limit of $H^{(B)}$

(while keeping the value of β fixed). The coefficient of the term of order a^2 in the r.h.s. of Eq. (8), which is given by

$$U^{(B)}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i \neq j} (\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+) + \beta^2 \sum_i \sin^{-2} x_i, \quad (11)$$

becomes the dominating interaction in this limit. It was shown in Ref. [37] that the scalar potential $U^{(B)}(\mathbf{x})$ has a unique minimum $\boldsymbol{\vartheta} = (\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_N)$ in the configuration space $A^{(B)}$. By formally replacing x_i by ϑ_i in the r.h.s. of Eq.(10), one obtains the spin chain Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H}^{(B)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j} \left[\sin^{-2} \vartheta_{ij}^- (1 - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} \vartheta_{ij}^+ (1 - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij}) \right] + \frac{\beta}{4} \sum_i \sin^{-2} \vartheta_i (1 - \epsilon' S_i), \quad (12)$$

where $\vartheta_{ij}^\pm \equiv \vartheta_i \pm \vartheta_j$. Now, for sufficiently large a all the eigenfunctions of $H_{sc}^{(B)}$ are sharply peaked around the unique minimum $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ of the scalar potential $U^{(B)}$ in the set $A^{(B)}$ [46]. Hence, if $\varphi_i(\mathbf{x})$ is an eigenfunction of $H_{sc}^{(B)}$ with energy E_i^{sc} and $|\sigma_j\rangle$ is an eigenstate of the chain Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}^{(B)}$ with eigenvalue \mathcal{E}_j , for $a \gg 1$ we have

$$h(\mathbf{x})\varphi_i(\mathbf{x})|\sigma_j\rangle \simeq \varphi_i(\mathbf{x})h(\boldsymbol{\vartheta})|\sigma_j\rangle \equiv \varphi_i(\mathbf{x})\mathcal{H}^{(B)}|\sigma_j\rangle = \mathcal{E}_j\varphi_i(\mathbf{x})|\sigma_j\rangle. \quad (13)$$

By using Eqs. (8) and (13), it is easy to check that $H^{(B)}$ is approximately diagonal in the basis with elements $\varphi_i(\mathbf{x})|\sigma_j\rangle$, and its eigenvalues E_{ij} satisfy the relation

$$E_{ij} \simeq E_i^{sc} + 4a\mathcal{E}_j, \quad a \gg 1. \quad (14)$$

In other words, due to the decoupling of dynamical and spin degrees of freedom in the $a \rightarrow \infty$ limit, the multiplication operator $h(\mathbf{x})$ can be effectively replaced by $\mathcal{H}^{(B)}$ in Eq. (8). Consequently, in analogy with the case of other root systems, it is natural to define the operator $\mathcal{H}^{(B)}$ in Eq. (12) as the Hamiltonian of the HS spin chain of B_N type. At first glance, it may seem that one can use Eq. (14) to obtain each eigenvalue \mathcal{E}_j of the chain (12) in terms of a certain eigenvalue E_{ij} of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type (4) and a corresponding eigenvalue E_i^{sc} of the scalar model (9). In practice, however, the fact that the eigenvalues E_{ij} and E_i^{sc} are obviously not independent makes it impossible to use Eq. (14) directly to determine the spectrum of the chain (12) in terms of the spectra of the Hamiltonians $H^{(B)}$ and $H_{sc}^{(B)}$. The key idea behind the freezing trick method pioneered by Polychronakos [13] is to use Eq. (14) to compute the chain's partition function. Indeed, the latter equation immediately yields the *exact* identity

$$\mathcal{Z}(T) = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Z(4aT)}{Z_{sc}(4aT)}, \quad (15)$$

expressing the chain's partition function \mathcal{Z} in terms of the partition functions Z and Z_{sc} of the Hamiltonians $H^{(B)}$ and $H_{sc}^{(B)}$, respectively. We shall make use of this equation in Section 4 to explicitly compute the partition function of the HS spin chain of B_N -type.

In the rest of this section we shall discuss the relation of the B_N chain (12) with their BC_N and D_N counterparts. To this end, recall [37] that the unique minimum of the scalar potential $U^{(B)}(\mathbf{x})$ in the configuration space $A^{(B)}$ actually coincides with the unique

maximum in this set of the ground state wave function of the scalar Hamiltonian (9), given by

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i < j} |\sin x_{ij}^- \sin x_{ij}^+|^a \prod_i |\sin x_i|^{\beta a}. \quad (16)$$

The lattice sites ϑ_i of the chain (12) are thus the unique solution in $A^{(B)}$ of the nonlinear system of equations:

$$\sum_{j:j \neq i} (\cot \vartheta_{ij}^- + \cot \vartheta_{ij}^+) + \beta \cot \vartheta_i = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N. \quad (17)$$

In order to simplify this system, in analogy with the BC_N and D_N cases let us define a new set of variables (ξ_i) as

$$\xi_i = \cos(2\vartheta_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N.$$

Since $\vartheta \in A^{(B)}$, from Eq. (6) we obviously have

$$0 < \vartheta_1 < \cdots < \vartheta_{N-1} < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 < \vartheta_N < \pi,$$

and therefore

$$1 > \xi_1 > \xi_2 > \cdots > \xi_{N-1} > 0, \quad \xi_N < 1. \quad (18)$$

In terms of the variables (ξ_i) , the system (17) can be rewritten as

$$(1 - \xi_i^2) \left\{ \sum_{j:j \neq i} \frac{2}{\xi_j - \xi_i} + \frac{\beta}{1 - \xi_i} \right\} = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N. \quad (19)$$

Let $\xi_{i_0} = \min\{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N\} = \min\{\xi_{N-1}, \xi_N\}$. Since $1 - \xi_{i_0} > 0$ and $\xi_j - \xi_{i_0} > 0$ for all $j \neq i_0$, the system (19) with $i = i_0$ implies that $\xi_{i_0} = -1$. From Eq. (18) it follows that $i_0 = N$. Substituting $\xi_N = -1$ into (19), we obtain the following system of equations for the remaining coordinates $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{N-1}$:

$$2(1 - \xi_i^2) \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\xi_i - \xi_j} = \beta - 2 + \xi_i(\beta + 2), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1. \quad (20)$$

Comparing (20) with the system

$$2(1 - \zeta_i^2) \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N \frac{1}{\zeta_i - \zeta_j} = \beta - \beta' + (\beta + \beta')\zeta_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N, \quad (21)$$

satisfied by the zeros ζ_i ($i = 1, \dots, N$) of the Jacobi polynomial $P_N^{(\beta-1, \beta'-1)}$ (cf. Ref. [47]), we conclude that the coordinates $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{N-1}$ are the zeros of $P_{N-1}^{(\beta-1, 1)}$. In terms of the original site coordinates ϑ_i we have

$$0 < \vartheta_1 < \vartheta_2 < \cdots < \vartheta_{N-1} < \vartheta_N = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

with $P_{N-1}^{(\beta-1,1)}(\cos(2\vartheta_i)) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$.

For the purpose of comparing the B_N -type HS Hamiltonian (12) with its BC_N counterpart, let us now briefly review the construction of the latter spin chain from the corresponding spin dynamical model [39]. Due to the singularities at the hyperplanes $x_i \pm x_j = k\pi$, $x_i = k\pi$ and $x_i = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ (with $1 \leq i < j \leq N$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$), the configuration space of the spin Sutherland Hamiltonian (1) can be taken as the principal Weyl alcove of the BC_N root system

$$A^{(\text{BC})} = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N < \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}. \quad (22)$$

Applying the freezing trick to the Hamiltonian (1) with $b = \beta a$ and $b' = \beta' a$ (with $\beta, \beta' > 0$), one obtains the $\text{su}(m)$ HS spin chain of BC_N type as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{(\text{BC})} = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j} \left[\sin^{-2} \theta_{ij}^- (1 - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} \theta_{ij}^+ (1 - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij}) \right] \\ & + \frac{\beta}{4} \sum_i \sin^{-2} \theta_i (1 - \epsilon' S_i) + \frac{\beta'}{4} \sum_i \cos^{-2} \theta_i (1 - \epsilon' S_i), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where $\theta_{ij}^\pm \equiv \theta_i \pm \theta_j$ and $\boldsymbol{\theta} \equiv (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_N)$ is the unique equilibrium in the set $A^{(\text{BC})}$ of the scalar potential

$$U^{(\text{BC})}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i \neq j} (\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+) + \sum_i (\beta^2 \sin^{-2} x_i + \beta'^2 \cos^{-2} x_i). \quad (24)$$

In fact, it is shown in Ref. [37] that the chain sites θ_i can be expressed as $\zeta_i = \cos(2\theta_i)$, where ζ_i are the zeros of the Jacobi polynomial $P_N^{(\beta-1, \beta'-1)}$.

Let us now try to find out the precise relation between the B_N -type HS spin chain (12) and the $\beta' \rightarrow 0$ limit of its BC_N counterpart (23). In this context, it should be noted that the potential $U^{(\text{BC})}$ in Eq. (24) smoothly reduces to the B_N potential $U^{(\text{B})}$ in Eq. (11) in the limit $\beta' \rightarrow 0$. Consequently, the lattice points of the spin chain (23) should coincide with those of the spin chain (12) in the $\beta' \rightarrow 0$ limit. In other words, Eq. (19) should also yield an alternative characterization of the coordinates ξ_i as the N roots of the Jacobi polynomial $P_N^{(\beta-1, -1)}$. This is indeed the case, since Eq. (19) obviously reduces to (21) when $\beta' = 0$. Alternatively, by using well-known properties of the Jacobi polynomials we can easily establish the identity

$$P_N^{(\beta-1, -1)}(z) = \frac{\beta + N - 1}{2N} (z + 1) P_{N-1}^{(\beta-1, 1)}(z), \quad (25)$$

which confirms the equivalence of both characterizations of the site coordinates of the B_N -type spin chain.

Next, using the identity $\cos^{-2} \theta_i = 2/(1 + \zeta_i)$, we can express the last term in the r.h.s of Eq. (23) as

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \frac{\beta'}{1 + \zeta_i} (1 - \epsilon' S_i). \quad (26)$$

Since $\zeta_i \rightarrow \xi_i$ as $\beta' \rightarrow 0$, it is clear that the relation $\lim_{\beta' \rightarrow 0} (1 + \zeta_i) = 0$ holds only for $i = N$. As a result, all the terms but the last one in the sum in Eq. (26) tend to zero as

$\beta' \rightarrow 0$. In order to evaluate the limit of this last term, we divide (21) by $1 + \zeta_i$ and sum the resulting equation over i , obtaining

$$\sum_i \frac{2\beta'}{1 + \zeta_i} = N(\beta + \beta' + N - 1).$$

Taking the $\beta' \rightarrow 0$ limit of both sides of the above equation, and using the fact that $\lim_{\beta' \rightarrow 0} \beta'/(1 + \zeta_i) = 0$ for $i \neq N$, we get

$$\lim_{\beta' \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\beta'}{1 + \zeta_N} = N(N - 1 + \beta). \quad (27)$$

From Eqs. (23), (26) and (27) it immediately follows that

$$\lim_{\beta' \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^{(\text{BC})} = \mathcal{H}^{(\text{B})} + \frac{1}{4} N(N - 1 + \beta) (1 - \epsilon' S_N). \quad (28)$$

Thus the $\beta' \rightarrow 0$ of the Hamiltonian of the HS chain of BC_N type yields its B_N analog, plus an additional term which can be interpreted as an “impurity” at the right end of the latter chain.

Consider now the Hamiltonian of the $\text{su}(m)$ spin Sutherland model of D_N type, which is obtained by setting $b = b' = 0$ in Eq. (1):

$$H^{(\text{D})} = - \sum_i \partial_{x_i}^2 + a \sum_{i \neq j} [\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- (a - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+ (a - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij})]. \quad (29)$$

The configuration space $A^{(\text{D})}$ of the D_N model (29) is determined by the hard-core singularities of the Hamiltonian on the hyperplanes $x_i \pm x_j = k\pi$ (with $i \neq j$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$). For $N > 2$, it is easy to check that $A^{(\text{D})}$ is given by [45]

$$A^{(\text{D})} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x_1| < x_2 < \cdots < x_N < \pi - x_{N-1}\}, \quad (30)$$

which is again the principal Weyl alcove of the D_N root system. Application of the freezing trick to the Hamiltonian (29) leads to the Hamiltonian of the $\text{su}(m)$ HS spin chain of D_N type given by

$$\mathcal{H}^{(\text{D})} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j} \left[\sin^{-2} \phi_{ij}^- (1 - \epsilon S_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} \phi_{ij}^+ (1 - \epsilon \tilde{S}_{ij}) \right], \quad (31)$$

where the lattice sites ϕ_i are the coordinates of the unique minimum ϕ in the set $A^{(\text{D})}$ of the scalar potential

$$U^{(\text{D})}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i \neq j} (\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+). \quad (32)$$

Again, defining new variables $\chi_i = \cos(2\phi_i)$, one can show that $\chi_1 = -\chi_N = 1$ and that the coordinates $\chi_2, \dots, \chi_{N-1}$ are the zeros of the Jacobi polynomial $P_{N-2}^{(1,1)}$. Using this characterization, it has been shown that in the $(\beta, \beta') \rightarrow 0$ limit the Hamiltonian of the

HS chain of BC_N type yields its D_N analog, plus “impurity” terms at both ends of the latter chain [45]:

$$\lim_{(\beta, \beta') \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^{(\text{BC})} = \mathcal{H}^{(\text{D})} + \frac{1}{2} N(N-1) \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon'}{2} (S_1 + S_N) \right]. \quad (33)$$

Let us now try to establish a relation between the Hamiltonians of the HS spin chains of B_N and D_N type. To this end, we take the $\beta \rightarrow 0$ limit of both sides of Eq. (28), which yields

$$\lim_{(\beta, \beta') \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^{(\text{BC})} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^{(\text{B})} + \frac{1}{4} N(N-1) (1 - \epsilon' S_N).$$

Comparing the r.h.s. of the above equation with that of Eq. (33) we obtain the relation

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^{(\text{B})} = \mathcal{H}^{(\text{D})} + \frac{1}{4} N(N-1) (1 - \epsilon' S_1), \quad (34)$$

which shows that the $\beta \rightarrow 0$ limit of the Hamiltonian of the HS chain of B_N type yields its D_N analog, plus an “impurity” term at the left end of the latter chain.

As mentioned earlier, the Hamiltonians of the B_N and D_N spin Sutherland models can be obtained from their BC_N counterpart by formally taking some limits of the related coupling constants. On the other hand, due to the presence of impurity terms in Eqs. (28), (33) and (34), it is clear that the Hamiltonians of the HS spin chains associated with the B_N , D_N and BC_N root systems cannot be related to each other by any simple limiting procedure. Hence, it is natural to expect that the spectrum of the HS spin chain of B_N type should be qualitatively different from both its BC_N and D_N counterparts. In this context it should be noted that, in spite of the apparent closeness at the level of their Hamiltonians, the configuration spaces of the B_N , D_N and BC_N -type spin Sutherland models are completely different from each other. Indeed, by comparing Eqs. (6), (22) and (30) with each other, we find that $A^{(\text{D})} \supset A^{(\text{B})} \supset A^{(\text{BC})}$. Since the Hilbert space of a dynamical model is built up from square-integrable functions defined on the corresponding configuration space, this result clearly indicates that the spectrum of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type should be qualitatively different from those of both its BC_N and D_N counterparts.

3. Spectra of the B_N -type spin Sutherland model and its scalar version

In this section we shall compute the spectra of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type (4) and its associated scalar model (9). We shall employ a well-established technique [30, 39, 45], which is based on relating both of these models to the auxiliary differential-difference operator

$$H' = - \sum_i \partial_{x_i}^2 + a \sum_{i \neq j} \left[\sin^{-2} x_{ij}^- (a - K_{ij}) + \sin^{-2} x_{ij}^+ (a - \tilde{K}_{ij}) \right] + b \sum_i \sin^{-2} x_i (b - K_i), \quad (35)$$

where K_{ij} and K_i are coordinate permutation and sign reversing operators, defined by

$$\begin{aligned} (K_{ij}f)(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_N) &= f(x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_N), \\ (K_if)(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_N) &= f(x_1, \dots, -x_i, \dots, x_N), \end{aligned}$$

and $\tilde{K}_{ij} \equiv K_i K_j K_{ij}$. Let us denote by \mathfrak{W} the group generated by the operators K_{ij} and K_i , i.e., the Weyl group of the BC_N root system, which actually coincides with that of the B_N and C_N systems. From Eq. (35) it is clear that the operator H' is naturally defined on a dense subset of $L^2(C^{(B)})$, where $C^{(B)} \equiv \mathfrak{W} \cdot A^{(B)}$. We shall next show that

$$C^{(B)} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : 0 < |x_i \pm x_j| < \pi, \ x_i \neq 0; \ 1 \leq i < j \leq N\}. \quad (36)$$

Indeed, first of all it is obvious that

$$\mathfrak{W} \cdot A^{(B)} \subset \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : 0 < |x_i \pm x_j| < \pi, \ 0 < |x_i| < \pi; \ 1 \leq i < j \leq N\}.$$

Adding the two inequalities $-\pi < x_i \pm x_j < \pi$ we immediately obtain $-\pi < x_i < \pi$, so that

$$\mathfrak{W} \cdot A^{(B)} \subset \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : 0 < |x_i \pm x_j| < \pi, \ x_i \neq 0; \ 1 \leq i < j \leq N\} \equiv C.$$

Hence to prove (36) we need only show that $C \subset \mathfrak{W} \cdot A^{(B)}$. To this end, note that if $\mathbf{x} \in C$ there is an element W of the Weyl group \mathfrak{W} such that $W\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$, where $0 < y_1 < \dots < y_N$. Since C is invariant under \mathfrak{W} , the vector \mathbf{y} must belong to C , so that $y_{N-1} + y_N < \pi$. Hence $\mathbf{y} \in A^{(B)}$, and therefore $\mathbf{x} = W^{-1}\mathbf{y} \in \mathfrak{W} \cdot A^{(B)}$. This shows that $C \subset \mathfrak{W} \cdot A^{(B)}$, thus completing the proof of Eq. (36).

As mentioned in the previous section, the operators $H^{(B)}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(B)}$ are naturally defined on suitable dense subspaces of the Hilbert spaces $L^2(A^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma$ and $L^2(A^{(B)})$, respectively. In order to compute the spectra of these operators, we shall start by constructing suitable isospectral extensions \tilde{H} and \tilde{H}_{sc} thereof to appropriate subspaces of $L^2(C^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma$ and $L^2(C^{(B)})$, such that $\tilde{H} = H' \otimes \mathbb{I}$ and $\tilde{H}_{\text{sc}} = H'$ in the latter subspaces. More precisely, denote by $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}$ the projector onto the subspace of $L^2(C^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma$ consisting of states with parities ε and ε' under particle permutations and simultaneous reversal of each particle's coordinate and spin, respectively. In other words, the operator $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}$ satisfies the relations

$$K_{ij} S_{ij} \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'} = \varepsilon \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}, \quad K_i S_i \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'} = \varepsilon' \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}. \quad (37)$$

As shown in Ref. [45], there is a natural isomorphism \sim between the spaces $L^2(A^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma$ and $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(L^2(C^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma)$, so that $H^{(B)}$ is isospectral with the operator $\tilde{H} \equiv \sim \circ H^{(B)} \circ (\sim)^{-1}$ defined on an appropriate dense subset of the latter space. Similarly, if we denote by Λ_{sc} the projector from $L^2(C^{(B)})$ onto the space of functions symmetric under permutations and even under sign reversals, defined by the relations

$$K_{ij} \Lambda_{\text{sc}} = K_i \Lambda_{\text{sc}} = \Lambda_{\text{sc}}, \quad (38)$$

the spaces $L^2(A^{(B)})$ and $\Lambda_{\text{sc}}(L^2(C^{(B)}))$ are again naturally isomorphic. Hence, denoting (with a slight abuse of notation) this isomorphism by \sim , the operators H_{sc} and $\tilde{H}_{\text{sc}} \equiv \sim \circ H_{\text{sc}} \circ (\sim)^{-1}$ are again isospectral. From Eqs. (37)-(38) and the definition (35) of the auxiliary operator H' , it immediately follows that

$$\tilde{H} = H' \otimes \mathbb{I}|_{\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(L^2(C^{(B)}) \otimes \Sigma)}, \quad \tilde{H}_{\text{sc}} = H'|_{\Lambda_{\text{sc}}(L^2(C^{(B)}))}. \quad (39)$$

In order to compute the spectra of \tilde{H} and \tilde{H}_{sc} , we shall first triangularize the auxiliary operator H' , whose domain is (a dense subset of) the Hilbert space $L^2(C^{(B)})$. In fact,

$L^2(C^{(B)}) \equiv L^2(\bar{C}^{(B)})$, where $\bar{C}^{(B)}$ denotes the closure of the set $C^{(B)}$. Using Eq. (36) it is immediate to show that

$$\bar{C}^{(B)} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x_i \pm x_j| \leq \pi, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq N\},$$

which coincides with the analogous set for the spin Sutherland model of D_N type studied in Ref. [45]. As shown in the latter reference, this set is the N -dimensional version of a rhombic dodecahedron. Furthermore, it was shown in Ref. [45] that one can construct a basis of the Hilbert space $L^2(\bar{C}^{(B)})$ by considering the complex exponentials $e^{i \sum_j k_j x_j}$ (with $(k_1, \dots, k_N) \in \mathbb{Z}^N$) which are periodic on $\bar{C}^{(B)}$, namely the set of functions

$$e^{i \sum_j (2n_j + \delta) x_j}, \quad \mathbf{n} \equiv (n_1, \dots, n_N) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \delta \in \{0, 1\}. \quad (40)$$

By using standard arguments, it can be readily proved that the set of “gauged” Fourier functions

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \rho(\mathbf{x}) e^{i \sum_j (2n_j + \delta) x_j}, \quad \mathbf{n} \equiv (n_1, \dots, n_N) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \delta \in \{0, 1\}, \quad (41)$$

where ρ is defined in Eq. (16), is a (non-orthogonal) basis of $L^2(\bar{C}^{(B)})$.

3.1. Triangularization of H'

We shall next define a suitable order in the set (41) so that the action of H' on the resulting basis is triangular. Note, first of all, that

$$L^2(\bar{C}^{(B)}) = \mathfrak{H}^{(0)} \oplus \mathfrak{H}^{(1)}, \quad (42)$$

where $\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)}$ is the closure of the subspace spanned by the basis functions $\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ with $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N$. We will show that H' leaves invariant each of the subspaces $\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)}$, so that we need only order each subbasis $\{\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}\}_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N}$ in such a way that H' is represented by a triangular matrix in $\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)}$. To this end, given a multiindex $\mathbf{p} \equiv (p_1, \dots, p_N) \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ we define

$$[\mathbf{p}] = (|p_{i_1}|, \dots, |p_{i_N}|), \quad \text{with } |p_{i_1}| \geq \dots \geq |p_{i_N}|.$$

If $\mathbf{p}' \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ is another multiindex, we shall write $\mathbf{p} \prec \mathbf{p}'$ provided that the first non-vanishing component of $[\mathbf{p}'] - [\mathbf{p}]$ is positive. The basis functions $\{\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}\}_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N}$ should then be ordered in any way such that $\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ precedes $\varphi_{\mathbf{n}'}^{(\delta)}$ whenever $\boldsymbol{\nu} \prec \boldsymbol{\nu}'$, where

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} \equiv (2n_1 + \delta, \dots, 2n_N + \delta), \quad (43)$$

and similarly for $\boldsymbol{\nu}'$. For instance, $\varphi_{(3,1,0)}^{(0)}$ must precede $\varphi_{(2,-3,-1)}^{(0)}$ and $\varphi_{(3,1,0)}^{(1)}$ should follow $\varphi_{(2,-3,-1)}^{(1)}$, while the relative precedence of $\varphi_{(2,-3,-1)}^{(0)}$ and $\varphi_{(1,3,-2)}^{(0)}$ can be arbitrarily assigned.

In order to compute the action of H' on the basis functions (41), we shall express the latter operator in terms of the Dunkl operators of B_N type

$$\begin{aligned} J_k = i \partial_{x_k} + a \sum_{l \neq k} \left[(1 - i \cot x_{kl}^-) K_{kl} + (1 - i \cot x_{kl}^+) \tilde{K}_{kl} \right] \\ - 2a \sum_{l < k} K_{kl} + b(1 - i \cot x_k) K_k, \quad k = 1, \dots, N, \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

obtained from their BC_N counterparts in Ref. [39] by setting $b' = 0$. Note that the natural domain of the operators J_k is the same as that of H' , i.e., a suitable dense subspace of $L^2(\overline{C}^{(B)})$. Setting $b' = 0$ in Eq. (10) of Ref. [39] we obtain

$$H' = \sum_k J_k^2, \quad (45)$$

so that the action of H' on the basis (41) can be deduced from that of the Dunkl operators (44). In the following discussion, we shall label the basis functions $\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ simply by $\varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}$, with $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ defined by (43). As in Ref. [45], we shall start by considering the action of J_k on a basis function $\varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}$ with $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ nonnegative and nonincreasing. For such a multiindex, we shall use the notation

$$\#(s) = \text{card}\{i : \nu_i = s\}, \quad \ell(s) = \min\{i : \nu_i = s\},$$

with $\ell(s) = +\infty$ if $\nu_i \neq s$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$. For instance, if $\boldsymbol{\nu} = (9, 7, 5, 5, 3, 3)$ then $\#(5) = 2$ and $\ell(5) = 3$.

Our next step is to prove the key formula

$$J_k \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} = \lambda_{\boldsymbol{\nu}, k} \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} + \sum_{\substack{\boldsymbol{\nu}' \in \mathbb{Z}^N \\ \boldsymbol{\nu}' - \boldsymbol{\nu} \in (2\mathbb{Z})^N, \boldsymbol{\nu}' \prec \boldsymbol{\nu}}} c_{\boldsymbol{\nu}, k}^{\boldsymbol{\nu}'} \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}'}, \quad (46)$$

where $c_{\boldsymbol{\nu}, k}^{\boldsymbol{\nu}'} \in \mathbb{C}$ and

$$\lambda_{\boldsymbol{\nu}, k} = \begin{cases} -\nu_k + 2a(2\ell(\nu_k) + \#(\nu_k) - k - N - 1) - b, & \nu_k > 0 \\ 2a(N - k) + b, & \nu_k = 0. \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

Indeed, using Eq. (44), and performing a lengthy but otherwise straightforward calculation one finds that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J_k \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}}{\varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}} &= -\nu_k - 2a(N - 1) + 2a \sum_{j < k} \frac{\alpha_{jk}^{\nu_j - \nu_k} - 1}{\alpha_{jk}^2 - 1} + 2a \sum_{j > k} \frac{\alpha_{jk}^{\nu_j - \nu_k + 2} - 1}{\alpha_{jk}^2 - 1} \\ &\quad + 2a \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{\beta_{jk}^{2 - \nu_j - \nu_k} - 1}{\beta_{jk}^2 - 1} + 2b \frac{z_k^{2(1 - \nu_k)} - 1}{z_k^2 - 1} - b, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

where

$$\alpha_{jk} = z_j^{-1} z_k, \quad \beta_{jk} = z_j z_k, \quad z_j \equiv e^{ix_j}.$$

Note that all the terms in Eq. (48) except for the last two also appear in the corresponding formula for the D_N case, cf. [45, Eq. (51)]. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} \frac{z_k^{2(1 - \nu_k)} - 1}{z_k^2 - 1} &= -\varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} z_k^{2(1 - \nu_k)} \frac{1 - z_k^{2(\nu_k - 1)}}{1 - z_k^2} \\ &= \begin{cases} \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}, & \nu_k = 0 \\ -(z_k^{-2} + \dots + z_k^{-2(\nu_k - 1)}) \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} \prec \varphi_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}, & \nu_k \neq 0, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

the contribution to $\lambda_{\nu,k}$ of the terms proportional to b in Eq. (48) is equal to $b(2\delta_{\nu_k,0} - 1)$. Taking this into account, together with Eqs. (49)-(50) of Ref. [45] for the D_N case, we easily obtain Eqs. (46)-(47).

Since Eq. (46) does not hold in general when ν does not belong to $[\mathbb{Z}^N]$, Eq. (47) does not give the complete spectrum of the Dunkl operators J_k . However, in order to compute the spectrum of H' we shall only need the following weaker result: if $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ is a multiindex all of whose components have the same parity, then

$$J_k \varphi_\nu = \sum_{\substack{\nu' \in \mathbb{Z}^N \\ \nu' - \nu \in (2\mathbb{Z})^N, [\nu'] \preceq [\nu]}} \gamma_{\nu,k}^{\nu'} \varphi_{\nu'} \quad (50)$$

for some complex constants $\gamma_{\nu,k}^{\nu'}$. In order to prove this formula, note that if ν is as stated above there is an element $W \in \mathfrak{W}$ such that $\varphi_\nu = W\varphi_{[\nu]}$. Setting $b' = 0$ in the commutation relations between the BC_N -type Dunkl operators and the generators of \mathfrak{W} listed in Ref. [38], it is straightforward to show that

$$[J_k, W] = \sum_{j=1}^{2^N N!} c_{jk} W_j, \quad c_{jk} \in \mathbb{R},$$

where we have denoted by W_j (with $j = 1, \dots, 2^N N!$) an arbitrary element of \mathfrak{W} . From the previous equation and the relation $\varphi_\nu = W\varphi_{[\nu]}$ we easily obtain

$$J_k \varphi_\nu = W(J_k \varphi_{[\nu]}) + \sum_{j=1}^{2^N N!} c_{jk} W_j \varphi_{[\nu]}.$$

Applying Eq. (46) to the multiindex $[\nu]$, and taking into account that the partial ordering \prec and the parity of the components are invariant under the action of \mathfrak{W} , we easily arrive at Eq. (50).

We shall next show that the action of H' on each subbasis $\{\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}\}_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N}$, ordered as explained above, is upper triangular:

$$H' \varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} = E_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} \varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} + \sum_{\substack{\nu' \prec \nu \\ \nu' - \nu \in (2\mathbb{Z})^N}} c_{\mathbf{n}'\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} \varphi_{\mathbf{n}'}^{(\delta)}, \quad \nu_k \equiv 2n_k + \delta, \quad \nu'_k \equiv 2n'_k + \delta, \quad (51)$$

where $c_{\mathbf{n}'\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} \in \mathbb{C}$ and

$$E_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} = \sum_k ([\nu]_k + 2a(N - k) + b)^2. \quad (52)$$

Indeed, suppose first that the multiindex ν in Eq. (51) is nonnegative and nonincreasing. Applying J_k^2 to both sides of Eq. (46) and using Eq. (50), it is straightforward to show that

$$J_k^2 \varphi_\nu = \lambda_{\nu,k}^2 \varphi_\nu + \sum_{\substack{\nu' - \nu \in (2\mathbb{Z})^N \\ \nu' \prec \nu}} b_{\nu,k}^{\nu'} \varphi_{\nu'},$$

with $b_{\nu,k}^{\nu'} \in \mathbb{C}$. From the identity (45) we thus obtain

$$H' \varphi_{\nu} = \left(\sum_k \lambda_{\nu,k}^2 \right) \varphi_{\nu} + \sum_{\substack{\nu' - \nu \in (2\mathbb{Z})^N \\ \nu' \prec \nu}} \left(\sum_k b_{\nu,k}^{\nu'} \right) \varphi_{\nu'}. \quad (53)$$

Suppose, next, that $\nu \notin [\mathbb{Z}]^N$, and let again $W \in \mathfrak{W}$ be such that $\varphi_{\nu} = W \varphi_{[\nu]}$. As shown in Ref. [39], the BC_N counterpart of the operator H' commutes with all the elements of \mathfrak{W} . Since H' is obtained from its BC_N analog by setting $b' = 0$, it follows that $[H', W] = 0$. Using this fact and applying Eq. (53) to $\varphi_{[\nu]}$ we find that

$$H' \varphi_{\nu} = W \cdot H' \varphi_{[\nu]} = \left(\sum_k \lambda_{[\nu],k}^2 \right) \varphi_{\nu} + \sum_{\substack{\nu' - [\nu] \in (2\mathbb{Z})^N \\ \nu' \prec [\nu]}} \left(\sum_k b_{[\nu],k}^{\nu'} \right) W \varphi_{\nu'},$$

which establishes (51) with

$$E_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} = \sum_k \lambda_{[\nu],k}^2. \quad (54)$$

The last step in the proof of Eqs. (51)-(52) is to show that Eq. (54) can be simplified to yield Eq. (52). For this purpose, let us write $\mathbf{p} = [\nu]$ and consider first the case in which $p_{k-1} > p_k = \dots = p_{k+r} > p_{k+r+1} \geq 0$. Since $\ell(p_{k+j}) = k$ and $\#(p_{k+j}) = r+1$ for $j = 0, \dots, r$, using Eq. (47) we obtain

$$\lambda_{\mathbf{p},k+j} = -p_{k+j} + 2a(k+r-j-N) - b = -p_{k+r-j} + 2a(k+r-j-N) - b, \quad j = 0, \dots, r.$$

Thus in this case we have

$$\sum_{l=k}^{k+r} \lambda_{\mathbf{p},l}^2 = \sum_{j=k}^{k+r} (p_j + 2a(N-j) + b)^2. \quad (55)$$

On the other hand, for the case in which $p_{k-1} > p_k = \dots = p_N = 0$ the analog of Eq. (55) follows directly from Eq. (47). Thus Eq. (55) is valid for arbitrary $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^N$, and Eq. (52) follows from the latter equation by summing over k .

3.2. Triangularization of $H^{(\mathbf{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\mathbf{B})}$

We shall next make use of the previous results to triangularize $H^{(\mathbf{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\mathbf{B})}$. As mentioned above, this problem is equivalent to the triangularization of the extensions \tilde{H} and \tilde{H}_{sc} acting on their respective Hilbert spaces $\mathfrak{H} \equiv \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(L^2(\overline{C}^{(\mathbf{B})}) \otimes \Sigma)$ and $\mathfrak{H}_{\text{sc}} \equiv \Lambda_{\text{sc}}(L^2(\overline{C}^{(\mathbf{B})}))$, which can be carried out without difficulty with the help of Eq. (39).

Let us start with the operator \tilde{H} . By Eq. (42), its Hilbert space can be decomposed as the direct sum

$$\mathfrak{H} = \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(0)} \otimes \Sigma) \oplus \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(1)} \otimes \Sigma). \quad (56)$$

Let $f(\mathbf{x})$ be a function in the domain of H' , and let $|s\rangle \in \Sigma$ denote an arbitrary spin state. Since \tilde{H} coincides with $H' \otimes \mathbb{I}$ on \mathfrak{H} , and the latter operator commutes with $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}$ (indeed, it commutes with all the elements of \mathfrak{W}), we have

$$\tilde{H}[\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(f(\mathbf{x})|s)\rangle] = \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}[(H'f(\mathbf{x}))|s\rangle]. \quad (57)$$

As H' preserves each subspace $\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)}$, the latter equation implies that both subspaces $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)} \otimes \Sigma)$ with $\delta = 0, 1$ are invariant under \tilde{H} . We shall next verify that \tilde{H} acts triangularly on a (non-orthogonal) basis of $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)} \otimes \Sigma)$ of the form

$$\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}(\mathbf{x}) = \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}(\mathbf{x})|\mathbf{s}), \quad (58)$$

ordered in such a way that $\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}$ precedes $\psi_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}'}^{(\delta)}$ whenever $\boldsymbol{\nu} \prec \boldsymbol{\nu}'$ (with $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ defined in (43), and similarly $\boldsymbol{\nu}'$). Since the functions $\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ are a basis of $L^2(\overline{C}^{(B)})$, the spin wavefunctions (58) are obviously a complete set, but they will not be linearly independent unless suitable restrictions on the quantum numbers (\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{s}) are imposed. More precisely, the states (58) are a (non-orthogonal) basis of the Hilbert space $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)} \otimes \Sigma)$ provided that $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ and $\mathbf{s} \in \{-M, -M+1, \dots, M\}^N$ satisfy the following conditions:

$$\text{i) } n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_N \geq 0 \quad (59a)$$

$$\text{ii) If } \delta = n_i = 0 \text{ then } s_i \geq 0 \text{ for } \varepsilon' = 1, \text{ while } s_i > 0 \text{ for } \varepsilon' = -1. \quad (59b)$$

$$\text{iii) If } n_i = n_j \text{ and } i < j \text{ then } \begin{cases} s_i \geq s_j, & \text{for } \varepsilon = 1 \\ s_i > s_j, & \text{for } \varepsilon = -1 \end{cases} \quad (59c)$$

(In condition (ii), it is understood that no additional restriction is imposed on s_i when either δ or n_i is nonzero).

Indeed, since

$$\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(K_{ij}S_{ij}) = \varepsilon\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}, \quad \Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(K_iS_i) = \varepsilon'\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'},$$

acting with suitable operators K_iS_i and $K_{ij}S_{ij}$ on a spin function $\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}(\mathbf{x})|\mathbf{s}\rangle$ with arbitrary $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ and \mathbf{s} one can easily show that the corresponding state $\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}$ is either zero or proportional to a state (58) satisfying the above conditions. (Note, in this respect, that a state (58) with $\delta = n_i = s_i = 0$ is symmetric under $(x_i, s_i) \rightarrow (-x_i, -s_i)$, and must therefore vanish identically if $\varepsilon' = -1$.) This shows that the states (58) with $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ and \mathbf{s} satisfying the conditions (59) are complete. Their linear independence is easily checked.

Let us now examine the action of the operator \tilde{H} on the basis of $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)} \otimes \Sigma)$ given by Eqs. (58)-(59). From Eqs. (51)-(52) and the identity (57) one immediately obtains

$$\tilde{H}\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} = E_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} + \sum_{\boldsymbol{\nu}' \prec \boldsymbol{\nu}} c_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}\psi_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}, \quad (60)$$

where $c_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} \in \mathbb{C}$ and

$$E_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} = \sum_k (2n_k + \delta + 2a(N - k) + b)^2. \quad (61)$$

Although the quantum numbers $(\mathbf{n}', \mathbf{s})$ appearing in the r.h.s of Eq. (60) need not satisfy conditions (59), there is an element $W \in \mathfrak{W}$ such that $(W\mathbf{n}', W\mathbf{s}) \equiv (\mathbf{n}'', \mathbf{s}'')$ do satisfy the latter conditions. Since the corresponding state $\psi_{\mathbf{n}'',\mathbf{s}''}^{(\delta)}$ differs from $\psi_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}$ by at most

an overall sign, and $[\nu''] = [\nu'] \prec [\nu]$ implies that $\nu'' \prec \nu$, it is clear that we can rewrite (60) in the form

$$\tilde{H}\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} = E_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}\psi_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}' \\ \nu' \prec \nu}} c_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}',\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} \psi_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}'}^{(\delta)}, \quad (62)$$

for suitable complex constants $c_{\mathbf{n}',\mathbf{s}',\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)}$. Hence the action of \tilde{H} on each subbasis (58)-(59) (with fixed $\delta \in \{0,1\}$) is indeed triangular, with eigenvalues given by Eq. (61). The spectrum of \tilde{H} is thus obtained from Eq. (61) when $\delta = 0, 1$ and (\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{s}) are any quantum numbers satisfying conditions (59).

Since, as mentioned at the beginning of this section, the operator $H^{(B)}$ is isospectral to \tilde{H} , Eq. (61) gives the complete spectrum of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type. In particular, the energies of this model do not depend on the quantum number \mathbf{s} . Therefore, the degeneracy $d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ of the eigenvalue (61) due to the spin degrees of freedom is simply the number of basic spin states $|\mathbf{s}\rangle$ satisfying conditions (59). In order to explicitly compute this degeneracy, let us write the quantum number \mathbf{n} in the form

$$\mathbf{n} = (\overbrace{p_1, \dots, p_1}^{k_1}, \dots, \overbrace{p_r, \dots, p_r}^{k_r}), \quad p_1 > \dots > p_r \geq 0. \quad (63)$$

Using conditions (59b)-(59c) we easily find that

$$d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} = \begin{cases} \binom{m_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(k_r)}{k_r} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \binom{m_{\varepsilon}(k_i)}{k_i}, & \delta = p_r = 0; \\ \prod_{i=1}^r \binom{m_{\varepsilon}(k_i)}{k_i}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (64)$$

where

$$m_{\varepsilon}(k_i) = m + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varepsilon)(k_i - 1), \quad m_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(k_r) = \frac{1}{2} [m + \varepsilon'\pi(m) + (1 + \varepsilon)(k_r - 1)] \quad (65)$$

and $\pi(m) \equiv m \pmod{2}$ is the parity of m .

Similarly, the spectrum of the scalar Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_{sc} can be computed using the fact that it coincides with H' in the Hilbert space $\mathfrak{H}_{\text{sc}} = \Lambda_{\text{sc}}(L^2(\overline{C}^{(B)}))$, which by Eq. (42) is given by

$$\mathfrak{H}_{\text{sc}} = \Lambda_{\text{sc}}(\mathfrak{H}^{(0)}) \oplus \Lambda_{\text{sc}}(\mathfrak{H}^{(1)}). \quad (66)$$

Due to the identity

$$\tilde{H}_{\text{sc}}(\Lambda_{\text{sc}}f(\mathbf{x})) = \Lambda_{\text{sc}}(H'f(\mathbf{x})),$$

it is immediate to show that each of the subspaces $\Lambda_{\text{sc}}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)})$ is invariant under \tilde{H}_{sc} . Just as for the spin model (cf. Eq. (58)), it can be verified that the functions

$$\psi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}(\mathbf{x}) = \Lambda_{\text{sc}}(\varphi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}(\mathbf{x})), \quad (67)$$

where $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ and

$$n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_N \geq 0, \quad (68)$$

are a (non-orthogonal) basis of $\Lambda_{\text{sc}}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)})$. Proceeding as above, it is straightforward to show that the operator \tilde{H}_{sc} acts triangularly on the basis obtained by ordering the set (67)-(68) in such a way that $\psi_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ precedes $\psi_{\mathbf{n}'}^{(\delta)}$ whenever $\boldsymbol{\nu} \prec \boldsymbol{\nu}'$, and that its eigenvalues $E_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ are given by the r.h.s of Eq. (61). Since the operators $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\text{B})}$ and \tilde{H}_{sc} are isospectral, Eq. (61) gives the full spectrum of the scalar Sutherland model of B_N type. Of course, due to the absence of internal degrees of freedom, in this case the degeneracy factors $d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ are equal to one for all quantum numbers \mathbf{n} and $\delta = 0, 1$.

A remark about the differences between the Hilbert space and spectrum of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type and those of its BC_N and D_N counterparts is in order at this point. In the first place, the Hilbert space of the BC_N spin Sutherland model is isomorphic to the subspace $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(0)} \otimes \Sigma)$ of \mathfrak{H} . On the other hand, the parameter ε' is not present in the Hamiltonian of the D_N model, but is instead a quantum number which can take the two values ± 1 . For this reason, the Hilbert space of the spin Sutherland model of D_N type consists of four sectors, each of which is isomorphic to a space of the form $\Lambda_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(\mathfrak{H}^{(\delta)} \otimes \Sigma)$ with $\delta = 0, 1$ and $\varepsilon' = \pm 1$. Stated differently, in the BC_N model both parameters δ ($= 0$) and ε' are fixed (and, therefore, do not appear in the spectrum as quantum numbers), in the B_N model δ is a quantum number but ε' is fixed by the Hamiltonian, whereas in the D_N model both δ and ε' appear as quantum numbers in the spectrum.

4. Partition function of the B_N -type HS spin chain

The purpose of this section is to evaluate in closed form the partition function of the Haldane–Shastry spin chain of B_N type (12) using the freezing trick. To this end, we shall make use of the key relation (15) expressing the chain's partition function \mathcal{Z} in terms of the partition functions Z and Z_{sc} of the Hamiltonians $H^{(\text{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\text{B})}$. In order to compute the $a \rightarrow \infty$ limits of $Z(4aT)$ and $Z_{\text{sc}}(4aT)$, we start by expanding Eq. (61) for the energies of both $H^{(\text{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\text{B})}$ in powers of a , with the result

$$E_{\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}}^{(\delta)} = a^2 E_0 + 8a \sum_k n_k \left(N + \frac{\beta}{2} - k \right) + 2a \delta N(N + \beta - 1) + O(1), \quad (69)$$

where

$$E_0 = N\beta^2 + 2N(N-1)\beta + \frac{2}{3}N(N-1)(2N-1).$$

Note that, since $a^2 E_0$ does not depend on n_k , it will clearly not contribute to the quotient $Z(4aT)/Z_{\text{sc}}(4aT)$. We can therefore subtract this term from the spectra of both $H^{(\text{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\text{B})}$ for the purposes of computing \mathcal{Z} through Eq. (15). With this normalization the eigenvalues of $H^{(\text{B})}$ and $H_{\text{sc}}^{(\text{B})}$ become $O(a)$ for $a \rightarrow \infty$, so that the limits of $Z(4aT)$ and $Z_{\text{sc}}(4aT)$ exist separately. Dropping the term $a^2 E_0$ from Eq. (69) we thus obtain

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z(4aT) = \sum_{\delta=0,1} \sum_{n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_N \geq 0} d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} q^{\frac{1}{2}\delta N(N+\beta-1) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^N n_i(N+\frac{\beta}{2}-i)}, \quad q \equiv e^{-1/(k_{\text{B}}T)}. \quad (70)$$

Using Eq. (63) it can be easily shown that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N n_i \left(N + \frac{\beta}{2} - i \right) = \sum_{l=1}^r p_l \nu_l, \quad (71)$$

where we have defined

$$\nu_l \equiv k_l \left(N + \frac{\beta}{2} - K_{l-1} - \frac{1}{2}(k_l + 1) \right), \quad K_l \equiv \sum_{i=1}^l k_i. \quad (72)$$

Substituting Eq. (71) in Eq. (70) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z(4aT) &= \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} \sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_r \geq 0} d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(0)} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^r p_l \nu_l} + q^{\frac{1}{2} N(N+\beta-1)} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} \sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_r \geq 0} d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(1)} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^r p_l \nu_l} \\ &\equiv Z_0(q) + Z_1(q), \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

where \mathcal{P}_N is the set of all partitions of the integer N taking order into account, and we have denoted by $Z_0(q)$ (resp. $Z_1(q)$) the contribution of the $\delta = 0$ (resp. $\delta = 1$) sector to $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z(4aT)$.

We shall next proceed to simplify each of the functions $Z_\delta(q)$. In the first place, using the definition of $Z_0(q)$ and the value of the degeneracy factors $d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)}$ in Eq. (64) we easily arrive at the formula

$$Z_0(q) = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_1 \sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_r > 0} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^r p_l \nu_l} + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_2 \sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_{r-1} > 0} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^{r-1} p_l \nu_l}, \quad (74)$$

where we have set

$$d_0 = \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \binom{m_\varepsilon(k_i)}{k_i}, \quad d_1 = \binom{m_\varepsilon(k_r)}{k_r}, \quad d_2 = \binom{m_{\varepsilon\varepsilon'}(k_r)}{k_r}.$$

Proceeding as in Ref. [39] it is straightforward to obtain the key identity

$$\sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_s > 0} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^s p_l \nu_l} = \prod_{i=1}^s \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}, \quad (75)$$

where the dispersion relation $\mathcal{E}(t)$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = t(2N + \beta - 1 - t). \quad (76)$$

Substituting this identity with $s = r$ and $s = r - 1$ in Eq. (74) we find that

$$Z_0(q) = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_1 \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_2 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}. \quad (77)$$

Consider now the function $Z_1(q)$, explicitly given by

$$Z_1(q) = q^{\frac{1}{2}N(N+\beta-1)} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_1 \sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_r \geq 0} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^r p_l \nu_l}$$

This formula can be simplified by using the identity

$$\sum_{p_1 > \dots > p_r \geq 0} q^{2 \sum_{l=1}^r p_l \nu_l} = \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_r)}},$$

which easily follows from Eq. (75), with the result

$$Z_1(q) = q^{\frac{1}{2}N(N+\beta-1)} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_1 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_r)}}. \quad (78)$$

Note that $K_r = N$, so that

$$\mathcal{E}(K_r) = N(N + \beta - 1).$$

Substituting Eqs. (77) and (78) in Eq. (73) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z(4aT) &= \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_1 \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_2 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} \\ &\quad + q^{\frac{1}{2}N(N+\beta-1)} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} d_0 d_1 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_r)}} \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} \cdot d_0 \left[d_1 (q^{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{E}(K_r)} + q^{\mathcal{E}(K_r)}) + d_2 (1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_r)}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

After a straightforward simplification, this equation yields the following explicit formula for the $a \rightarrow \infty$ limit of the partition function of the spin Sutherland model of B_N type:

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z(4aT) \\ &= (1 + q^{\frac{N}{2}(N+\beta-1)}) \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)}} \cdot d_0 \left[d_1 q^{\frac{N}{2}(N+\beta-1)} + d_2 (1 - q^{\frac{N}{2}(N+\beta-1)}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

We shall next evaluate the partition function of the scalar Sutherland model of B_N type in the limit $a \rightarrow \infty$. As mentioned above, the energies of this model are still given by the r.h.s. of Eq. (69), although in this case there is no degeneracy due to the spin degrees of freedom. Thus the large a limit of the partition function $Z_{\text{sc}}(4aT)$ is given by Eq. (70) with $d_{\mathbf{n}}^{(\delta)} = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z_{\text{sc}}(4aT) &= \sum_{\delta=0,1} \sum_{n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_N \geq 0} q^{\frac{1}{2}\delta N(N+\beta-1) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^N n_i (N + \frac{\beta}{2} - i)} \\ &= (1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}N(N+\beta-1)}) \sum_{n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_N \geq 0} q^{2 \sum_{i=1}^N n_i (N + \frac{\beta}{2} - i)}. \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

Evaluating the last sum as in Ref. [39] we readily obtain

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} Z_{\text{sc}}(4aT) = (1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}N(N+\beta-1)}) \prod_{i=1}^N (1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(i)})^{-1}. \quad (81)$$

The partition function of the Haldane-Shastry spin chain of B_N type (12) is easily computed by inserting Eqs. (79) and (81) into the key relation (15). In order to simplify the resulting expression, we define $N - r$ integers $K'_1 < \dots < K'_{N-r}$ in the range $1, \dots, N - 1$ by

$$\{K'_1, \dots, K'_{N-r}\} = \{1, \dots, N - 1\} - \{K_1, \dots, K_{r-1}\}.$$

Using this notation, we finally arrive at the following closed-form expression for the partition function of the spin chain (12):

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} q^{\mathcal{E}(K_i)} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{N-r} (1 - q^{\mathcal{E}(K'_j)}) \cdot d_0 \left[d_1 q^{\frac{N}{2}(N+\beta-1)} + d_2 (1 - q^{\frac{N}{2}(N+\beta-1)}) \right]. \quad (82)$$

In particular, from the latter equation it is clear that \mathcal{Z} is a finite sum of powers of q , as should be the case for a finite system.

For comparison purposes, we note that the partition function $\mathcal{Z}^{(\text{BC})}$ of the HS spin chain of BC_N type (23), which can be inferred from Eqs. (52)-(54) in Ref. [39], may be written in the notation of the present paper as

$$\mathcal{Z}^{(\text{BC})} = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{P}_N} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} q^{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(K_i)} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{N-r} (1 - q^{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(K'_j)}) \cdot d_0 \left[d_1 q^{N(N+\beta+\beta'-1)} + d_2 (1 - q^{N(N+\beta+\beta'-1)}) \right], \quad (83)$$

with $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(t) \equiv t(2N + \beta + \beta' - 1 - t)$. Comparing Eqs. (82) and (83), it is apparent that the partition function $\mathcal{Z}^{(\text{BC})}$ does *not* tend to its B_N analog \mathcal{Z} in the limit $\beta' \rightarrow 0$. Likewise, it is clear that the expression of the partition function of the spin Sutherland model of D_N type given by Eqs. (92) and (95) in Ref. [45] is much more complex in nature than its B_N counterpart (82) with $\beta = 0$. Indeed, the fact that the partition functions of the BC_N , B_N and D_N models cannot be obtained from one another by taking appropriate limits of the parameters β and β' is in agreement with the presence of boundary terms in Eqs. (33)-(34). In order to illustrate this remark, in Fig. 1 we have compared the spectra of the B_N chain with its BC_N and D_N counterparts for different choices of N , m , and β . More precisely, in the latter figure we have plotted the (normalized) cumulative level density of these chains, defined by

$$F(E) = \frac{1}{m^N} \sum_{E_i \leq E} \delta_i,$$

where $E_1 < \dots < E_n$ are the distinct energies and δ_i denotes the degeneracy of the energy E_i . It is apparent from these and similar plots that the spectra of the B_N , BC_N and D_N chains cannot be obtained from one another by taking appropriate limits of the parameters β and β' .

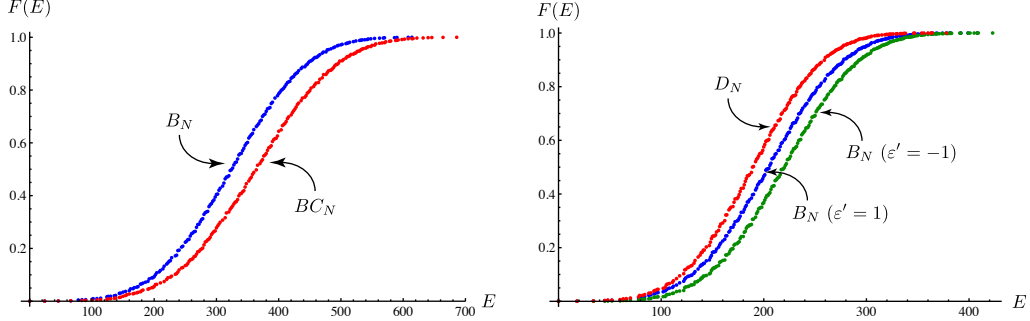


Figure 1: Left: cumulative level density of the ferromagnetic HS chain of B_N type with $N = 12$, $m = 2$, and $\beta = 2$ (blue) vs. its BC_N counterpart with $\beta + \beta' = 2$ (red). Right: cumulative level density of the ferromagnetic HS chain of D_N type with $N = 10$ and $m = 3$ (red) compared to its B_N analogs with $\beta \rightarrow 0$ and $\varepsilon' = 1$ (blue), $\varepsilon' = -1$ (green). Note that, by Eq. (65), the energies of both the B_N and the BC_N chains are independent of ε' when m is even, while the spectrum of the BC_N chain depends on β and β' through the combination $\beta + \beta'$ on account of Eq. (83).

On the other hand, the obvious structural similarity between Eqs. (82) and (83) and the fact¹ that the spectrum of the HS spin chain of BC_N type can be described in terms of a suitable generalization of Haldane's *motifs* [48] suggests that a similar description should also exist for the present chain. Note that, for HS chains of A_N type, the existence of such a description is the key ingredient in the proof of the Gaussian character of their level density [49] when the number of sites tends to infinity, which is of importance in the context of quantum chaos and in the study of the thermodynamic properties of these chains [50]. In fact, using Eq. (82) we have numerically checked that the level density of the HS chain of B_N type is approximately Gaussian when $N \gtrsim 10$, for a wide range of values of the parameter β and the spin degrees of freedom m (see, e.g., Fig. 2). This property of HS spin chains of B_N is a further indication of the existence of a *motif*-based description of their spectrum, which would make possible a systematic study of the thermodynamics of these chains along the lines of Ref. [50].

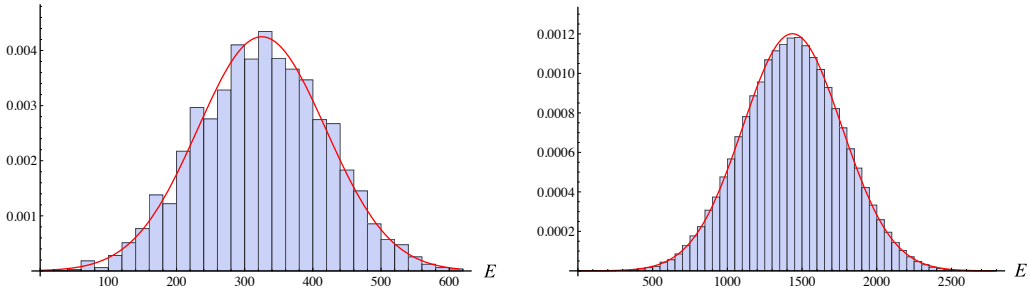


Figure 2: Probability density function histogram of the level density of an $su(2)$ ferromagnetic HS chain of BC_N type with parameter $\beta = 2$ for $N = 12$ spins (left) and $N = 20$ spins (right), compared to a normal distribution with the same mean and standard deviation as the spectrum (continuous red line).

¹J.C. Barba, F. Finkel, A. González-López, and M.A. Rodríguez, in preparation.

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